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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, 'so far from representing the "stationary stage" of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.' The onward movements in India,

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during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

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a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume vii., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

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times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.

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OF

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- Alaungpaya (Alompra),** conquered the Talaings of Pegu, iii. 176; drove the Peguans out of Upper Burma, and founded a dynasty, iii. 221, 222; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313; founded Kan-aung, vii. 388; conquered Tenasserim, ix. 408; his conquest and destruction of Pegu, xi. 127; his history, xi. 229; rebuilt Dagon and called it Rangoon, xi. 428; coated the Shwe-san-daw pagoda with gold, xii. 439; murdered Mgr. G. M. Percoto, Bishop of Massulis, xiii. 158; conquered Tavoy, xiii. 229; took Tenasserim, xiii. 240; conquered and deported the Yun or Rwun Shans, xiii. 557.
- Alaut,** *parganá* in Central India, i. 164.
- Alawakháwa,** fair in Bengal, i. 164.
- Aláwalpur,** town in Punjab, i. 164.
- Alay Khyoung,** revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Alay-Kywon,** revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Al Birúní,** Arab geographer (*circa* 1000 A.D.), mentions Khandwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
- Albuquerque,** Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochín, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque,** John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
- Aldeman,** *parganá* in Oudh, i. 164, 165.
- Aldercorn,** Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xiii. 517.
- Alengad,** *taluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great,** his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chiliánwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikæa identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalápur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalápur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sánqlawála Tiba, vii. 20,

- xii. 214; supposed to have built Kandahár, vii. 391; knew the Kori as Lonibare, the chief mouth of the Indus, viii. 298; took Múltán, then capital of the Malli, x. 3; campaign in the Punjab, xi. 259, 260; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; remains of his fort at Sehván, xii. 306; took a fort of the Malli identified with Shorkot, xii. 424; the port at which his admiral stopped identified with Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; took Talamba, a town of the Malli, xiii. 163.
- Alexandria, the modern Uchh in the Punjab, founded by Alexander, vi. 166, xiii. 400.
- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Alguada, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Allábád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- Alí Adíl Sháh, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibí, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Allbágh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- Alí Bahádur, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- Alí Bahádur, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- Alí Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Aliganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Aliganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
- Aliganj Sewán, town in Bengal, i. 167.
- Aligarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 167-177; physical aspects, 167-169; history, 169-171; population, 171-173; agriculture, 173, 174; natural calamities, 174; commerce and trade, 174-176; administration, 176, 177; medical aspects, 177.
- Aligarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 178, 179; where Lord Lake defeated the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 398.
- Aligarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 179.
- Aligarh, site of small fort near Calcutta, i. 179.
- Aligáum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- Alí Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Alí Murad Talpur, Mir, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alipur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
- Alipur, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, i. 179, 180.
- Alipur, village and *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 180.
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- Alipura, town and Native State in N.-W. Provinces, i. 181.
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- Alí Vardi Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1740-56); construction of the Maráthá ditch around Calcutta as a protection against the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 381.
- Local notices*—Defeated Sarfaráz Khán at Gheriá and Maráthás at Kátwá, viii. 102; first extracted money revenue from Laur, viii. 468, xiii. 146; his capital at Murshidábád, x. 23; trick played on him by Siráj-ud-daulá, x. 36; his tomb at Murshidábád, x. 38.
- Aliwál, village in Punjab, i. 182; battle of, in the first Sikh war, article 'India,' vi. 411.
- Aliyar, river in Madras, i. 182.
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- Allahábád, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 194.
- Allahábád, city in N.-W. Provinces, i. 195-199; population, 195; history, 195-199.
- Allahábád and Kora made over to the Mughal Emperor by Clive, article 'India,' vi. 387 and footnote; their resumption by Hastings and sale to the Wazír of Oudh, 389, 390.
- Allah Band, long bank of earth in Bombay, i. 199.

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Al Mas'údí, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.

Almeida, Franciscode, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochín, iv. 12.

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Altamsh, 3rd monarch of the Slave dynasty (1211-36), invasion by the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 279; enlarged mosque of Kutab-ud-dín at Delhi, iv. 191; took Gwalior, v. 236.

Alúr, village in Mysore, i. 201.

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- Alva, Count de, killed in battle with the Maráthás, v. 104.
- Alvárkurichchi, town in Madras, i. 202.
- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
- Alwa, petty State in Bombay, i. 202.
- Alwar, State in Rájputána, i. 202-206; population, 202, 203; hills and streams, 203; history, 203-205; crops, 205; commerce, trade, manufactures, etc., 205, 206; revenue, 206.
- Alwar, capital of State in Rájputána, i. 206, 207.
- Always, town in Madras, i. 207.
- Always, river in Madras, i. 207.
- Amálá, *Ding* State in Bombay, i. 207.
- Amalápúram, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 207, 208.
- Amalner, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 208.
- Amalyára, petty State in Bombay, i. 208, 209.
- Amalyára, town in Bombay, i. 209.
- Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápura, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
- Amarápúram. *See* Amrapur.
- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
- Amarnáth, village in Bombay, i. 210, 211.
- Amarnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 211.
- Amār Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
- Amb, estate in Punjab, i. 211.
- Ambád, town and *taluk* in Nizám's Dominions, i. 212.
- Ambágarh Chauki, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 212.
- Ambahta, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 213.
- Ambáji-durga, hill in Mysore, i. 213.
- Ambájipectta. *See* Machavaram.
- Ambála, Division in Punjab, i. 213.
- Ambála, District in Punjab, i. 213-224; physical aspects, 213-215; history, 215-217; population, 217-220; agriculture, 220-222; natural calamities, 222; commerce and trade, etc., 222, 223; administration, 223; sanitary aspects, 224.
- Ambála, *tahsil* in Punjab, 224.
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- Ambálápulai, *taluk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambápetta, estate in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambarnath. *See* Amarnath.
- Ambásamúdrum, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 226.
- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 126.
- Ambala, mountain pass in Punjab, i. 226-228.
- Amber, historic capital in Rájputána, i. 228, 229.
- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Amber mines in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
- Ambgáon, *parganá* in Central Provinces, i. 229.
- Ambika, river in Bombay, i. 229.
- Amboyna, massacre of, article 'India,' vi. 362, 368, 561.
- Ambulupáli, town in Madras, i. 230.
- Ambúr, town in Madras, i. 230.
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- Ambr. *See* Amber.
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- Amet, town in Rájputána, i. 230.
- Amethi, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 230, 231.
- Amethi, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amethi Dungar, town in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amgáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindárl leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kunch, viii. 36 owned the state of Láwa, viii. 46.

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najína, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputána, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Ságara, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
- Amjad Ali Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 510.
- Amjhera, *parganá* in Central India, i. 244.
- Amliyára. *See* Amalyara.
- Ammapet, town in Madras, i. 244.
- Ammáyánayakanúr, estate and village in Madras, i. 244.
- Amner, town and fort in Berár, i. 244, 245.
- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
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- Amráoti, *tahsil* in Berár, i. 250.
- Amráoti, town in Berár, i. 250, 251; history, 250, 251; population, 251.
- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatíá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
- Amritsar, Division in Punjab, i. 253, 254.
- Amritsar, District in Punjab, i. 254-263; physical aspects, 254-256; history, 256, 257; population, 257-259; agriculture, 259-261; natural calamities, 261; commerce and trade, etc., 261, 262; administration, 262, 263; sanitary aspects, 263.
- Amritsar, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Amwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
- An, or Aeng, river in Burma, i. 267.
- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anáhdgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalle, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
- Anandápur, Christian village in Coorg, i. 272.
- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
- Anandpur, town in Punjab, i. 272, 273.
- Anandpur, village in Bengal, i. 273.
- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Bájí Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anag Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chauhans of Ajmere (1154), iv. 190.
- Anantágiri, village in Madras, i. 273.

- Anantápur, ancient town in Mysore, i. 273.
- Anantápur, District in Madras, i. 273-279; physical aspects, 273, 374; history, 274, 275; population, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; natural calamities, 277, 278; commerce and trade, 278; administration, 278, 279; medical aspects, 279.
- Anantápur, *táluk* in Madras, i. 279, 280.
- Anantápur, town in Madras, i. 280.
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- Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dará at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehábád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Abdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidi of Janjirá, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jámá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivaji, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Ráigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Sátána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from Alí Adíl Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Sinharh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Mecca, xiii. 122; defeated Dará at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Aurás, village in Oudh, i. 388.
- Aus, autumn rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.
- Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Australia, India's trade with, vi. 578, 579.
- Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.
- Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.
- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avatárs or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).
- Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
- Avitabile, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.
- Avulapali, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.
- Awah, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391.
- Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Awar, *parganá* in Central India, i. 391.
- Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayakúdi, town and *samludárl* in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.
- Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.
- Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archaeology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.
- Azamgarh, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 401.
- Azimábád. *See* Patná.
- Azimganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.
- Azím, son of Aurangzeb, Nawáb of Bengal (1697-1704), ii. 278; sold three villages on site of Calcutta to the East India Company, iii. 240; defeated and slain by his brother Muazím in Dholpur, iv. 276.
- Azím Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjit Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Azím Khán, brother of Amír Sher Ali Khán, defeated him at Khelát-i-Ghilzai, vii. 395.
- Azím Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

at Sonargáo, and invited the poet Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.
Azmeriganj, village in Assam, i. 402.

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Bába Búdan, range of mountains in Mysore, i. 402, 403.
Bába Jagjiwán Dás, founder of the Sat-námis, born at Daryábád, iv. 151.
Bába Sáhíb. *See* Bhárkár Rao.
Babái, town in Central Provinces, i. 403.
Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi, (1526-30), early life, defeat and overthrow of Ibráhm Lodi at Pánpát; conquest of Northern India, article 'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Agra his capital, and died there, i. 69; took Allahábád, i. 196; took Biána, and defeated Ráná of Udaipur there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after victory of Pánpát, entered Delhi, iv. 192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; conquered Etáwah, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv. 424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236; mentions Hangu, v. 310; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfrs, vii. 292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated the Rájput princes at Khánna, viii. 164; on the Bangash tribe, viii. 243; defeated Ibráhm Lodi near Lahore, viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150; occupied Rápri in Máinpuri, ix. 203; his victory over Ibráhm Lodi at Pánpát, xi. 44, 45; subdued the Patháns in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Rájputs at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; defeated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála, xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur, xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii. 457; invaded Mewár and defeated Ráná Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.
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Baberu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
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Bábhar, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 403, 404.
Babhnipáir, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404.
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscriptions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.
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Bábriawár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
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Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied in 1858, executed at Chándá, iii. 351.
Babúlgáo, village in Berár, i. 405.
Bachhráo, rural town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 405.
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 405, 406.
Bachiredipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.
Badágara, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 310, 311.
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán-Turkistán, i. 407.
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
Bádámi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 407.
Badán Singh, father of Suráj Mall of Bhartpur, formally declared leader of the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his palace at Sahár, xii. 113.
Badarganj, trading village in Bengal, i. 407, 408.

- Badári, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
 Badáryá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
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 Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
 Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
 Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
 Badhalgaon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
 Bádín, town and *taluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
 Badipúdi, historic *taluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
 Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
 Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
 Bado Saráí, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
 Badráchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
 Badrihat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
 Badrináth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
 Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
 Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
 Bádsháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
 Bádúria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
 Badvel, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 412.
 Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
 Bágalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
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 Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
 Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
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 Bagaud, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
 Bagdis, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
 Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
 Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
 Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
 Bágewádi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
 Bág, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
 Bág, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
 Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
 Baghár, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
 Baghát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
 Bágbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
 Bághdangá, village in Bengal, i. 416.
 Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
 Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
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 Bágjhálá, town in Bengal, i. 417.
 Bághmatt, river in Behar, i. 418.
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 Bághmúndí, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
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 Bagirjí, village in Bombay, i. 418.
 Bágli, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
 Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
 Bágpat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
 Bággrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
 Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
 Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
 Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
 Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
 Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
 Bahádur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
 Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
 Bahádur Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azim in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
 Bahádur Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyún, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xii. 404.
 Bahádur Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
 Bahádur Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
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 Baháwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
 Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
 Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
 Bahera, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
 Baherí, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
 Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
 Báhlí, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.

Bahloipur. *See* Bhilolpur.

Báhmání, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sátára, xii. 277.

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Bahraich, *tahsil* in Oudh, i. 433, 434.

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Bahraich, town in Oudh, i. 434, 435.

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Bahrámpur. *See* Berhampur.

Bahrámpur, town in Punjab, i. 435, 436.

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Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.

Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Faizábád (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.

Bahuleswar, village in Bombay, i. 436.

Bai, estate in Central India, i. 436.

Baídgi, town in Bombay, i. 436.

Baideswar, village in Orissa, i. 436.

Baidúr, town in Madras, i. 436.

Baidyabáti, market town in Bengal, i. 436.

Baidyanáth, village in Bengal, i. 436.

Baidyás, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.

Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálaghát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Manulá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.

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Baikanthpur, town in Bengal, i. 436, 437.

Baila Bhela, town in Oudh, i. 437.

Bailgaon, village in Oudh, i. 437.

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Baillie, Col., defeat of, by Haidar Ali, at Pulláur or Perambákam (1780), iv. 27, 43, ix. 13, xi. 136.

Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.

Bainchi, village in Bengal, i. 437.

Bairágis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.

Bairagnia. *See* Bhairagnia.

Bairám Ghát, place of sanctity in Berár, i. 437.

Bairám Khán, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.

Bairath, town in Rájputána, i. 437.

Baird, Sir David, prison of, at Bangalore, ii. 67.

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Baitarani, river in Orissa, i. 437, 438.

Baiza Báí, widow of Daulat Ráo Sind'a, removed from Gwalior for creating disturbances, v. 230, 231.

Bájána, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 438.

Bájána, town in Bombay, i. 438.

Baj-baj, village in Bengal, i. 438.

Báji Ráo, second Peshwá (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Málwá, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Maráthá authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sál, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Ráver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 405, 406.

Báji Ráo II., seventh and last Peshwá (1795-1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; second and third Maráthá wars, and annexation of the Peshwá's territories, 323, 324. *Local notices*—Banished to Bithúr, iii. 20; attack on the Resident, defeat and deposition, iii. 39; defeated at Kirki, viii. 221; and at Korigáum, viii. 298, 299; placed on the throne by the treaty of Mahád, ix. 154; surrendered to Malcolm at Nimár, x. 331; defeated at Pandarkanra, xi. 35, xiii. 540; his three defeats, xi. 212, 213.

Bájitpur, town in Bengal, i. 438, 439.

Bajrangarh, district in Central India, i. 439.

Bajwára, village in Punjab, i. 439.

Bakaner, *parganá* in Central India, i. 439.

Bákarganj, District in Bengal, i. 439-449; physical aspects, 439-442; administrative history, 442; population, 442-444; agriculture, 444-446; land tenures, 446; natural calamities, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 449; medical aspects, 449.

Bákarganj, ancient town in Bengal, i. 449.

Baker, Aaron, first Governor of Madras (1653-59), ix. 66.

Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishín (1880), xi. 189.

Bákeswar, river in Bengal, i. 449.

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Bakhra, village in Bengal, i. 449, 450.

Baksh, Sir Hardeo, sheltered English officers at Dharmpur (1857), iv. 255.

Bakhshí Khal, water channel in Bengal, i. 450.

- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bánda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond-Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seonl, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
- Bakhtgarh, petty State in Central India, i. 450.
- Bakhtiárpur, village in Bengal, i. 450.
- Bakkaráyasamúdrum, village in Madras, i. 450.
- Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
- Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
- Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
- Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadí, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
- Báláganj, village in Assam, i. 452.
- Bálágarh, town in Bengal, i. 452.
- Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
- Bálághát, District in Central Provinces, i. 452-457; physical aspects, 452-454; history, 454; population, 454, 455; division into town and country, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Báláhera, village in Rájputána, i. 457.
- Balahi, hill range in Central Provinces, i. 457.
- Báláji Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Durání at the third battle of Pánipat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Báláji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgáo (1804), viii. 293.
- Báláji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghási Dás as high priest of Satnámís, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
- Bálakot, town in Punjab, i. 458.
- Bálakot, fortified village in Central Provinces, i. 458.
- Bálaman, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 458.
- Balance sheet of British India, vi. 465, 466.
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- Bálápur, *taluk* in Berár, i. 458, 459.
- Bálarámpur, town in Bengal, i. 459.
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- Balasor, Sub-division in Orissa, ii. 10, 11.
- Balasor, town and port in Orissa, ii. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
- Balasor, peak in Madras, ii. 11.
- Balban, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájput revolts and Mughal inroads; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
- Balbi, Gaspar, on Dagon, now Rangoon, in 1580, quoted, xi. 482.
- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
- Balchrí, island in Bengal, ii. 11.
- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldiábárl, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
- Baleswar River, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges, ii. 12.
- Báli, town in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báli, market village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawak-hawa.
- Báliághátá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Ballygunge.
- Báligatiám, village in Madras, ii. 13.
- Balihri, town in Central Provinces, ii. 13.
- Bálspará, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 13.
- Bálingarán, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Biligiri-Rangan.
- Balisna, town in Bombay, ii. 14.
- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Türkistán.
- Balkh, city of Afghán-Türkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
- Ball, Vincent, on the geology of the Rájmahál Hills, xi. 390, 391; on the cave tunnel in Rámgarh Hill, xi. 447.

- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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- Bálotra, town in Rájputána, ii. 24.
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- Baltis, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himálayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
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- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
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- Bhuginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
- Bhojawaddar, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhombadi, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumawadi.
- Bhomoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánaji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahduji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábáji Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandará (*circa* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanoji Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
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- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bunmaw.
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- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dhama, carrying on trade with pack-shee, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmárl, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Báluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
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- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tarái, xiii. 208, 209.
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- Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
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- Bídar, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1492-1657), vi. 288.
- Bídari work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419; Purniah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in Káfiristán, vii. 291.
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- Kachwákas**, tribe of Rājputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rājputāna, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba**, village and *tdluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanallūr**, town in Madras, vii. 278.
- Kadalūr**. See *Cuddalore*.
- Kadambas**, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadāna**, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
- Kadapa**. See *Cuddapah*.
- Kadattanád**, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
- Kadava** Kunbīs, their peculiar marriage customs, xiii. 437, 438.
- Kaders**, aboriginal tribe in the Anamalai Hills, Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—In the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Coimbatore, iv. 17; NeHíampatí Hills, x. 260.
- Kadi**, petty division in Bombay, vii. 279, 280.
- Kadi**, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 280.
- Kádiháti**, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
- Kádipur**, *tahsil* in Oudh, vii. 280, 281.
- Kádírābād**, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
- Kadiri**, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 281.
- Ka-do**, village in Burma, vii. 281, 282.
- Kadúr**, District in Mysore, vii. 282-288; physical aspects, 282, 283; history, 283, 284; population, 284-286; agriculture, 286, 287; manufactures, 287; administration, 288; medical aspects, 288.
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- Kadúr**, village in Mysore, vii. 289.
- Kafára**, town in Oudh, vii. 289.
- Káfiristan**, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
- Káfirkot**, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
- Káfrīs**, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
- Káfur**. See *Málik Naib Káfur*.
- Kágál**, State in Bombay, vii. 292, 293.
- Kágál**, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
- Kágán**, mountain valley in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahan**, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahlgáon**. See *Colgong*.
- Kahlúr**, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
- Kahmuván**, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór**, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta**, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibartas** or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Húglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
- Kaidala**, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
- Kail**. See *Kayal*.
- Kailang**, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
- Kailás**, sacred mountain of the Hindus in Tibet, vii. 296; from which the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all take their rise, article 'India,' vi. 11, 13.
- Kailáshahr**, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 296.
- Kailwára**, town in Rājputāna, vii. 296.
- Káimahrá**, village in Oudh, vii. 296.
- Káimganj**, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
- Káimganj**, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 297, 298.
- Káimur**, range of mountains in Central India, vii. 298; an offshoot of the Vindhya, article 'India,' vi. 35.
- Kaira**, District in Bombay, vii. 298-307; physical aspects, 299; rivers, 299, 300; minerals, 300; wild animals, 300; history, 300, 301; population, 301-303; agriculture, 303, 304; natural calamities, 304; land tenures, 304, 305; trade, 305, 306; administration, 306, 307; medical aspects, 307.
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- Kaithal, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 309.
- Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.
- Kaithan, town in Rájputána, vii. 310.
- Káiti, village in Madras, vii. 310.
- Kajúri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.
- Kakáir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.
- Kákar, town and *taluk* in Bombay, vii. 310, 311.
- Kakarbái, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
- Kákárs, powerful Afghán tribe in Afghánistán, i. 42; in the Bolan Pass, iii. 35; in Pishin, x. 189, 190.
- Káká Sáhib, celebrated shrine at the foot of the Khatak Hills, viii. 181.
- Kakhyens, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
- Kakora, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
- Kákori, town and *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 311, 312.
- Kakrála, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 312.
- Kakrául, village in Bengal, vii. 312.
- Káksá, village in Bengal, vii. 312, 313.
- Kakús, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 213.
- Kákwágiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.
- Kálabágh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.
- Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singáyats become predominant in Kánara, xii. 401.
- Kaládgi, District in Bombay, vii. 314-320; physical aspects, 314, 315; history, 315, 316; population, 316, 317; agriculture, 317, 318; natural calamities, 318, 319; manufactures, 319; administration, 319, 320; medical aspects, 320.
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- Kálahasti, estate in Madras, vii. 321.
- Kálahasti, town in Madras, vii. 321, 322.
- Kálai, port in Bombay, vii. 322.
- Kalakád, town in Madras, vii. 322.
- Kálá-Kúsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
- Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
- Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
- Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
- Kalanaur, town in Punjab, vii. 323.
- Kalang, river channel in Assam, vii. 323.
- Kalan-Kot, historic fort in Bombay, vii. 323.
- Kalanos, the Bráhmaṇ at Alexander's court, article 'India,' vi. 169.
- Kalar or salt plains. *See* Usar plains.
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- Kalát. *See* Khelát.
- Káláwar, town in Bombay, vii. 324.
- Ka-le-gauk, island in Burma, vii. 324.
- Kalesar, forest reserve in Punjab, vii. 324.
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- Káliá, village in Bengal, vii. 325.
- Káliábar, village in Assam, vii. 325.
- Káliá-Chak, village in Bengal, vii. 325.
- Kalianappa Subraya, leader of the Gauda rebellion of 1837 in S. Kánara, vii. 378.
- Káliánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
- Káli Báori, petty State in Central India, vii. 326.
- Kálibhánj, island in Orissa, vii. 326.
- Káldasa, Hindu poet and dramatist (56 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 125; his drama of *Sakuntalá*, vi. 126.
- Káligánj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.
- Káliganj, village in Bengal, vii. 326.
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- Káli Nadi, East, river in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 327.
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- Kálinál, river in N. Bengal, vii. 328.
- Kalinga, historic kingdom of S. India, vii. 328-330.
- Kalingápatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
- Kalingia, *ghát* or pass in Madras, vii. 330, 331.
- Kálinjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
- Kalinjerá, town in Rájputána, vii. 337.
- Kálpáni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
- Káli Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.
- Kalitás or Kultás, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonái in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Goálpára, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 359;

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- Kálijáni, river in N. Bengal, vii. 337, 338.
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- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *tdluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallars, demon-worshippers and robbers, have their temple on Alágar Hill, i. 161; in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Madura, ix. 127.
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- Kallicot, estate in Madras, vii. 338, 339.
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- Káma, town in Lower Burma, vii. 348, 349.
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- Kamalapuri, village in Madras, vii. 350.
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- Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
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- Kamarjáni, village in Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamatápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambar, town and *tdluk* in Bombay, vii. 352.
- Kamias, orserf-cultivators, in Hazáribágh, v. 376, 377.
- Kamla, river in Behar, vii. 352, 353.
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- Kamoná, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353.
- Kampll, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353, 354.
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- Kanara, Colonel, commanding Sikh artillery, killed while defending Haripur against insurgents (1849), Obelisk to, at Haripur, v. 339.
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- Kanchanjangá, mountain peak in the Eastern Himálayas, vii. 388; article 'India,' vi. 5.
- Kanchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himálayas, vii. 388.
- Kancharapára, village in Bengal, vii. 388.
- Kanchiang, river in Assam, vii. 388.
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- Kandahár, Province in Afghánistán, vii. 389-398; history, 391-398; wrested from the Mughal Empire during the reign of Sháh Jahán, article 'India,' vi. 303; occupation of, during the first Afghán war (1839), vi. 408; defeat of Ayúb Khán at, in the second war (1880), vi. 427.
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- Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cuttack, iv. 69; Khandpára, viii. 160.
- Kandarkha Khurd, town in Oudh, vii. 399.
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- Kandráwan, town in Oudh, vii. 407.
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- Kápargádi**, range of hills in Bengal, vii. 440.
- Kapila**, famous ascetic, who lived at Hárdwár, v. 331.
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- Kumbhárli-ghát, road over Western Gháts, Bombay, viii. 358.
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- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
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- Stewart, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on Tāndān, xiii. 179.
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